physiologically, and gradually be taught the great and divine meanings of woman-hood. She should be impressed with a feeling of reverence for her highest misfeeling of reverence for her highest mission in life, in spite of as many women's rights doctrines as might fill the shelves of a Bodleian library. The women of to-day who are striving to put off and fly from the true mission of woman remind one of the boy who, in order to rid himself of an aching tooth, filled it with gunpowder, put a slow match to it and then ran. From the age of twelve to the day of her marriage a girl should be made to feel her responsibility towards her future and those whose lives will one day be in her keeping. If the boy be father, the girl is in a double sense mother of the man.

woman.

Need I tell you why a change, a radiral change, in the education and training of our girls is necessary? Look at the young women of sixteen to twenty who pass us by hundreds as we walk the streets. Whether they be rich or poor, what is more rare than a finely formed girl, with firm step, bright eye and ruddy cheek? When these are lacking, what is the reason of their absence? "The first observation of a European who comes to America," says Dr. Clarke, in his "Sex in Education," "is that our women are a feeble race, and, if a physiological observer, he is sure to add that they are responsible for a feeble race succeeding them." "I never saw so many pretty girls together," said Lady Amberley to Dr. Clarke, during a visit to a Boston school, "only," she added, "they all looked sick."

THE DIFFERENCE. Why should there be such a radical difference in treatment of boys and girls in their early years? The boy has his warm clothing. His feet and legs are well protected. The girl is but haif clad. Half her limbs are exposed to the weather, protected only by stockings none too thick, the necessary undergarments, in the majority cases, being omitted. This difference was a point of departure for the cultivation of the great sensitiveness of the girl. The ignorant sensitiveness of the girl. The ignorant mother but little realizes the amount of physical vigor it costs an insufficiently clad girl to keep warm. And so, while the boy acquires a growing hardihood, an indifference to changes in the weather and is ready to eat at any hour of the day, the girl becomes delicate, shrinks from cold, her appetite is as sensitive as the thermometer, aer cheek loses its rosy hue. Thus her life goes on, steadily inhue. Thus her life goes on, steadily increasing its divergence from that of the boy. He becomes square shouldered straight and sturdy, she, stooping, round shouldered and sensitive. I do not include every girl in this picture. I refer, simply, to the average girl of America, whose training does not develop her original vigor, but transforms a constitution as few in correspondents.

her original vigor, but transforms a constitution as fine in every sense as the boy's into a tangle of fretted nerves; and this is the average American girl.

But while girls are not given enough exercise as children, they are allowed to have too much of a kind that is not good for them when they grow older. Take have too much of a kind that is not good for them when they grow older. Take the exceptionable case where girls are not allowed to go into fashionable dissipation until after they leave school. These girls, all unused as they are to the strain of social dissipation, plungs into a vortex of engagements—dinners, parties, lunches, balls and theatres crowding upon each other with hardly a chink for rest. The result is that one or two seasons rob them of their bloom and for rest. The result is that one or two seasons rob them of their bloom and brightness, and not only this, but they have exhausted the social pleasures by

mere gluttony. SCHOOL CRAMMING. One of the great errors of the day is that a girl is expected to complete her education by her nineteenth year—an age at which lads are but little more than half way in theirs. Everything in the shame of culture is crowded into the years during which the girl should be cultivating the physical strength, common sense and practicality which are to be of life-long benefit to her and her descendants, while half the so-called culture with which fashionable education crams the girl is of little use and is One of the great errors of the day i crams the girl is of little use and is quickly forgotten. Less study and more exercise should be the rule. Upon good health and upon the ability to perform her functions easily and naturally deher functions easily and naturally de-pends, in a very large degree, the com-fort and happiness of women in later years. Our girls rush through the sears of their adolescence utterly regardless of the great need of intervals of rest. And if the careful mother or the watchful physician insist upon periodical repose, they submit to it most ungraciously and with an impatient criticism upon their with an impatient criticism upon their sex which is pitiful. They try to live as if there were no swing of tide in their organism. They wish to live down and put under reckless foot the necessities of their sex, but it is the old fight with windmills, with this difference: Don Quixote recovered from his hurts; but they in too many cases never do. [can

THE AMPPICAN GIRL.

An Interesting Lecture by Dr. Hamilton Osgood, of Boston, on the Necessity of a Radical Change in Girls' Training and Education.

The amphitheatre of Jefferson Medical College Hespital, in Philadelphia, was thronged one evening last week with professors and students and their lady friends to hear the annual address to the alumni by Dr. Hamilton Osgood, of Boston, a graduate of the College, whose subject was "The Necessity of a Radical Change in the Training and Education of the American Girl."

The greatest error, Dr. Osgood said, in the training of the American girl is that she is allowed to become a woman before she knows it. One day she is a child the next, all unprepared, all ignorant of what it means, she is a woman. Take the average girl of to-day, at the age of nineteen, we will say. This girl, who would bush if obliged to confess ignorance of some fourth-class character of mythology, will calmly admit that she not only knows nothing of the physiology of her functions, but is perfectly indifferent about it. This is a monstrous error—one into which our girls should be so trained between their twelfth and fourteenth years as not only to be mentally but physically prepared for the

one into which our girls should by no means be allowed to fall. They should be so trained between their twelfth and fourteenth years as not only to be mentally but physically prepared for the metamorphosis which is coming. The American girl should know how to live physiologically, and gradually be taught the great and divine meanings of womanhood. She should be impressed with a feeling of reverence for her highest mission in life in super for trail. These suits are brought to enforce the liability of the State of South Carolina for the Revenue Bond scrip, issued under the Act of March 3, 1872.

issued under the Act of March 3, ston in life, in spite of as many women's rights doctrines as might fill the shelves of a Bodleian library. The women of to-day who are striving to put off and fly from the true mission of woman remind one of the boy who, in order to rid himself of an aching tooth, filled it with gunpowder, put a slow match to it and then ran. From the age of twelve to the day of her marriage a girl should be made to feel her responsibility towards her future and those whose lives will one day be in her keeping. If the boy be father, the girl is in a double sense mother of the man.

A NATIONAL REQUISITE.

The supreme end of nature, Herbert Spencer says, is the welfare of posterity. The first requisite to success in life is to be a good animal. The American girl should know that to have a nation of good mothers is the first requisite of national prosperity. She should be taughther share in this desirable result is to be attained only through conscientious care of the state agent and were handed one of the State groot of \$600,000, which were in the hands of the State groot on the faith of this Revenue of the rody. She cannot escape from

mentioned on the faith of this Revenue attained only through conscientious care of her body. She cannot change her sex. The restlexiness so common among our cultivated women is a mistaken and fruitless insubordination; an endeavor to escape the duties which are the glory and should constitute the chief joy of woman.

Need I tell you why a change, a radiral change, in the education and training of our girls is necessary? Look at the young women of sixteen to twenty who pass us by hundreds as we walk the streets. Whether they be rich or poor, what is more rare than a finely formed girl, with firm step, bright eye and rudy cheek? When these are lacking, what is the reason of their absence? "The first observation of a European who comes to Arnerica," says Dr. Clarke, in his "Sex in Education," "is that our women are a feeble race, and, if a physiological observer, he is sure to add that they are responsible for a feeble race succeeding them." "I never saw so many pretty girls together," said Lady Amberley to Dr. Clarke, during a visit to a Boston school, "only," she added, "they all

In the case brought by Mr. Williams the decision of the lower Court was affirmed with the liberty to the plaintiffs Why should there be such a radical that they had not made a demand on the State officers for the amount of their claim prior to commencing the suit. The Supreme Court, at the time of this ruling, plainly intimated that if Mr. Williams had made his demand on the State treasure prior to the comthe State treasurer prior to the com-mencement of the suit, it would have held that the legislation of the State of South Carolina repealing the Revenue Bond Scrip Act after its issue was unconstitutional. The case brought by assignees of the Blue Ridge Railroad was reversed and was sent down to the Circuit Court for a new trial.

cuit Court for a new trial.

Mr. Williams, in the meantime made the required demand upon the State officers and commenced a new suit, and both cases will consequently now be tried together before Judges Bond and Bryan during the present term on new and revised pleadings and additional evidence. The record will occupy 200 printed pages. The cases will be argued by Mr. Dennia McMahon of New York, Col. J. H. Rion of Chesterfield, and Mr. Thomas S. Cavender of Columbia for the plaintiffs, and by the Attorney-General for the State.

Messrs, Williams and Wesley with their counsel, Mr. McMahon, are in the

their counsel, Mr. McMahon, are in the city, and say that they lent the money in good faith, and all they desire is to get back the principal with interest at seven per cent. per annum. Through their agency the State was released from liability under its endorsements of the Blue Ridge Rail-road bonds, and, at the same time, has escaped, so far, from any recognition of the Revenue Bond Scrip, on the security of which the money to redeem the bonds

TEN CENTS A DAY .- No matter how large your salary, you will save nothing if you spend too freely. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, saying to themselves that it's only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious; that even the seashore is made up of petty grains of sang. Ten ceus a day setty grains of sand. Ten cents a d year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only is so much richer than he who does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars; and if invested quar-terly, does not take half that time. Bu ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclain. Well, John Jacop Astor used to say, that when a man, who wishes to be rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand much, but he knew that in making sure a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy, which would keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expensions and then, on looking back, cannot tell, as they say, "where the money went to." To save is to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step toward the poorhouse. The habit of extravagance is easily formed, but almost impossible to break up.

sex which is pitiul. They try to live as if there were no swing of tide in their organism. They wish to live down and put under reckless foot the necessities of their sex, but it is the old fight with windmills, with this difference: Don Quixote recovered from his hurts; but they, in too many cases, never do. I can mention wo women, honored by our sex as well as their own, who are largely responsible for the present restlessness of

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ISCHIA. First Detailed Account of the Catastrophe

ROME, March 11, 1881.

The beautiful island of Ischia, in the Bay of Naples, which is celebrated for its thermal springs, has suffered from a severe earthquake. At 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of March the first shock was felt, and the second followed in the second followed. in a few moments. It was undulatory and rotary, and lasted seven seconds, destroying two-thirds of the town of Casamicciola. There are one hundred and twenty-six dead and about seventy wounded, and the laborers are constantly discovering other hodies.

discovering other bodies.

The falling houses, the gaps in the streets, the screams of the wounded and the weeping of the frightened and be-reaved inhabitants formed a scene which will never be forgotten by those who were there. Many persons fied to the open country, while others hung over the masses of stones where their loved ones were buried, unmindful of falling walls and the heaving earth. Three young masses or stones where their loved ones were buried, unmindful of falling walls and the heaving earth. Three young girls, whose mother was buried beneath the walls of their habitation, would not leave the spot until, with the assistance of the soldiers, they had extricated her mangled corpse. The soldiers, who were sent by the government from Naples, exhibited the greatest courage and self-forgetfulness, and the anecdotes that are related of their generosity recall the affecting stories told by Edmond de Amicis in his book called "La Vita Militaire." Even the prisoners released for the occasion from their cells in the Bagno of Ischia performed prodigies of valor in saving the wounded and burying the dead. A Neapolitan sergeant, with generous temerity, rushed into a falling house and succeeded in saving a poor woman and her child. A corporal saved a blind man who, distracted with fear, refused to follow him and opposed all his strength to the efforts of the courageous soldier.

strength to the efforts of the courageous soldier.

The night lent new horrors to the scene, as nothing could be done in the darkness. The shaken houses fell at intervals, and the cries of the wounded or bercaved resounded through the silent hours. Work was resumed in the morning, and more dead bodies were dragged from under the ruined walls. The streets show here and there wide and deep fissures. Here is a house divided, from the roof to the ground, by a broad gap, and there another, of which only a piece of wall remains with a tightly barred window in it. What irony of Nature! The dow in it. What irony of Nature! The window is still closed, but the house is ruined and the little family—a husband, a wife and daughter—are dead or

wounded.

While the soldiers were laboring to oull down trembling walls and clear the streets of rubbish, one of them suddenly uttored a cry. He saw something which, even in the midst of those indescribable uttered a cry. He saw something which, even in the midst of those indescribable terrors, excited new fear. From the summit of a high wall which had formed the corner of a house he saw a white handkerchief waving. A woman had been there a whole day and night, the rest of the building having fallen, leaving her little room in the corner of the walls. Col. Parodi ordered ladders to be placed against the wall, but none volunteered to account them, as it was almost certain death. The Colonel then mounted the ladder himself, and with the aid of another person succeeded in rescuing the poor woman. She could not speak at first, but soon gave a desperate cry and distractedly ran away, only to fall fainting. Her reason was gone, and she may not regain it.

Many of the inhabitants have been disintered from the ruins after remaining there a day and a night, and others, often the only living members of their families, are paralyzed with grief and fear. The doubt whether all have been rescued from the ruins has delayed the necessary destruction of the trambling state of the corner of the would amount to nothing. Geⁿ. Grant's meetings with the President were entirely pleasant, and he (Gen. Grant) remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than Gen. Garfield.

It remains with President were entirely pleasant, and he (Gen. Grant) remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than Gen. Garfield.

It remains with the soil apport of the "306" for his administration, as he had the earnest and effective support of the Grant men, so-called, have raised no such questions, and in common with all well-meaning and true party men, believe in one solid Republican party.

The Bevision of the New Testament. So with the president was almost contained to man than Gen. Garfield.

It remains with President data the never saw a better disposed man than Gen. Garfield.

It remains with President Garfield to say whether he will have the solid support of the Grant men for his election. The Grant men, so-called, have raised the latter was a

rescued from the ruins has delayed the necessary destruction of the trembling walls. In some cases these are blown up

with dynamite, and in others they are pulled down with ropes.

This terrible earthquake, the most serious that has occurred in Italy for many years, is believed to have been caused by the filtering of the hot mineral waters into the cavities of the rock below. waters into the cavities of the rock below them, which had been slowly corroding and was only a local phenomenon. The springs a short time before the earthquake were observed to be in a state of agitation. Great exeavations had been made by the long and slow labor of the thermal waters. These dissolved the rocks of the under soil and carried to the surface a great part of their substance. The crust of earth thus left beneath the town at last suddenly gave away. The many and enormous fissures in the ground are proof of this theory of Professor Pal-

All who went there remarked that the catastrophe was confined to Casamicciola and another town near, other parts of the island being as green and undisturbed as before. Until they reached the doomed town they could not believe that the reports they had heard were true. Strangely enough the hotels and the establishment for the mud baths are uninjured, and travelers and invalids will soon, no doubt, return to them. catastrophe was confined to Casamicciols

THE LADD MURDER CASE.—The case against Hugh P. Rane, Wm. Durham, George W. Moese and Robert P. Scruggy, charged with the mirder of Amos Ladd in Plekens County, while acting as United States revenue officers, will come up for examination before Judge Bond during the presist term of the Court. This case, it will be remembered, came up first before Judge Kershaw, altting as Circuit Judge of the State, in Pickens County. The defendants being United States offi-Judge of the State, in Pickens County. The defendants being United States officers, filed petitions for the removal of the case to the United States Ccurt. Argument upon this motion was finally heard at Greenville before Judge Kershaw, and pending a decision from him, and in fact before the argument had closed, the keys of the cell in the Greenville County jail were placed so that the United States Marshal could obtain them and the prisoners were released. The State authorities, while not actually releasing the oners were released. The State authorities, while not actually releasing the prisoners themselves, allowed the Marshal to release them. The prisoners were then placed in the custody of the Marshal and gave no bail. They are supposed to be in the custody of the Marshal now, although there is no Marshal in existence in this State. Kane has even been acting as a reverse the effect since the been acting as a revolue officer since the killing was done. The case came up for examination before Judge Bend sitting as United States Circuit Judge at Columbia at the last November term of the United States Circuit Court, but owing to the absence of witnesses the the absence of witnesses the case was continued to the present term here. The proceedings will be in the nature of a proceedings will be in the nature of a preliminary examination by Judge Bond. If from the evidence adduced the Judge considers that the case should be heard it will be regularly tried before a jury. If on the other hand he thinks the charge of murder is not sustained the prisoners will be released. Charleton will be released .- Charleston News an

- The Greenty skers will hold a conference at St. Louis in May. They still hope to "sweep the country" in 1884.

THE CABINET QUARREL. A Semi-Official Statement from an Inti-mate Friend of the President.

Chauncey J. Filley, who has just re-turned from Washington, where he has been for some time past in intimate re-lations with the President and high offi-

been for some time past in intimate relations with the President and high officials, makes the following statement regarding the reported differences between the Cabinet officers and senators and President: "The newspaper reports upon all these matters are all exaggerated and colored to make them accord with sources from which they emanate, and to suit the parties in whose interests they are promulgated. There is no doubt but that Attorney-General Mc-Veagh has taken a decided stand against Mr. Chandler for solicitor-general. This action of MacVeagh's antagonizes Secretary Blaine and makes the contest a personal one as between MacVeagh, Blaine and the President. This is particularly the case as it is reported that MacVeagh is endeavoring to defeat Chandler's confirmation, which makes a direct personal issue between the attorney-general and the President. This, connected with MacVeagh's public declarations against Gen. Raum's declarations made in the presence of several gentlemen in his (MacVeagh's) office, indicate a variance of opinion between him and the general policy of the Administration which, as Senator Ben Harrison said, if allowed to prevail would make both Indiana and MacVeagh's own State (Pennsylvania) Democratic. The difference arising between the New York State (Pennsylvania) Democratic. The difference arising between the New York senators and the President is not one about individuals really but about the obabout individuals really but about the observance of the usual courtesy towards senators and congressmen as regards appointments in their respective States. In this matter all Republican Senators and Congressmen are interested. It was one of the matters which raised a difference between General Garfield and President Hayes. General Garfield was not consulted about many appointments in his own district, and in fact many appointments were made over his head. This General Garfield did not relish or approve, and that he should not was very prove, and that he should not was very natural under the circumstances. This prove, and that he should not was very natural under the circumstances. This is the position of Senators Conkling and Platt. They would have been satisfied to let Merritt remain collector of New York. Whatever fight is made will be upon this issue and the result cannot, of course, now be seen. The Blaine, Chandler and MacVeagh contest is a different affair, and the Stalwarts generally agree with Blaine and Chandler. I did not hear up to the time I left Washington any expression of the purpose of any fight being made by Senator Conkling. In fact the Senator then had given no publicity to any such intention. The effort on the part of some parties to keep up factions and to prejudice the President against those who supported Cen. Grant would amount to nothing. Get. Grant's meetings with the President were entirely pleasant, and he (Gen. Grant) remarked that he never saw a better disposed man than Gen. Garfield.

It remains with President Garfield to say whether he will have the solid support of the Grant meeting for his administration, at the late of the Grant meet for his election.

gan at the Convocation of Canterbury, flay 5th, 1870. A Committee was ap-pointed, and, at its first meeting, twenty-one scholars were selected, as members of pointed, and, at its first meeting, twentyone scholars were selected, as members of
the New Testament Company. To these
were afterwards added fifteen eminent
American scholars. The English Company first revised the Greek text and the
translation. They confined themselves
to forty verses a day, and it took them six to forty verses a day, and it took them six years to complete this part of their work. As each portion was completed, copies were sent to the American Company, who sent back their criticisms. Then there was a second revision by the En-glish Company, which took two years and a half. The various pertions of this second revision were also sent to America; and the American scholars returned these, with any further criticisms and auggestions. At last, the Revised Version was sent to America in its final form,

express its judgment upon this.

A very great deal of care and labor has thus been bestowed, to give the English-speaking world as perfect a translation of the Word of God as can be made by men. The two Companies are composed of scholars of all denominations. In the second and final revision, it was required that all changes should be affirmed by a two-thirds vote. The meetings of the English Company have been held in the Jerusalem Chamber of Westminster Abbey. The Company has been con-Abbey. The Company has been convened ten times a year, for the last ten years, for four days at a time; and years, for seven hours each day. been given to this work, by twenty-one men. The fifteen American scholars have expended scarcely less time and toil. The expenses are borne by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and the University Press, Cambridge, who rablish the heat

to the wisdom of undertaking this Revision; but, we think, there can be no doubt that the work has been well done. but, we think, there can be no Our present translation, the King James' Version, as it is called, was made with version, as it is called, was made with much less pains. This was done by two Companies of eight and seven scholars, who sat at Oxford and Westminster, and seldom, if ever, compared notes. The time occupied was about two years and three quarters; the final revision, by portions of the two Companies, occupying nine months more. In the matter of care and time, therefore, the kew Version has greatly the advantage. It is fair to presume, too, that the scholarship devoted to the work is greater now than

it was then. The new Testament will soon be scat-

 Great discontent is reoprted among growers of vegetables in Columbia County, Fla., in consequence of the increase of freights on light vegetables, such as peas and beans, by the express compa-nics. They say that it debars them from l market on late crops, when prices decline from fancy to substantial.

A NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The South Carolins, Georgia and Central

Special Dispatch to News and Courier.

Augusta, April 6.
Railroad rumors, which have been agitating this section for some time past, took definite shape to-day. It is now said that the friends of the Central Rail-

said that the friends of the Central Railroad purchased enough stock of the Georgia Railroad to secure the control of the latter. It is generally believed that such is the case.

Mr. William M. Wadley, president of the Central Reilroad, arrived in Augusta this morning, having bean met at Millen by a committee of the Georgia Railroad directors. He stated to persons who conversed with him that while no definite arrangement had been made looking to working the Central, the Georgia and the South Carolina Railroads under one system, it was very probable that such a scheme would be perfected. None of these roads would own any other, but all would work together for the general benefit. So far from doing anything to injure Augusta or Charleston, he would do all in his power to add to their prosperity. He intended to give Charleston as good a line of steamers as Savanuah, and make its facilities and advantages in every respect equal to those of the latter. He had the good of this section at heart, and his enrnest desire is to promote its advancement.

Messrs, Wadley and Wm. Johnson, of

vancement.

Messrs, Wadley and Wm. Johnson, of Macon, and Samual Sloan, of New York, will reach Charleston to-morrow, when it is supposed the preliminaries will be perfected. Col. Johnson will arrive in the afternoon and Col. Wadley in the evening It is said that the Quintard Line of steamers will be greatly increased, and the track of the South Carolina Railroad run to the water.

of steamers will be greatly increased, and the track of the South Carolina Railroad run to the water.

A prominent railroad man declared today that the South Carolina Railroad it now stands earns interest on an amount equal to the whole bonded debt under the reorganization and to pay 2 per cent. on the stock. To day the stock of this road was in request and 40 could be obtained for it, with assessment paid.

It is authoritatively stated that Moses Taylor and other friends of the Courtal bought large blocks of Georgia Railroad stock which, in conjunction with old stock holders in accord with the movement for the joint working of the roads, will control the action of the Georgia Convention in May. Taylor and others with him are also largely interested in South Carolina and Central.

President Phinizy, of the Georgia Railroad, stated in an interview to day that it would be to the interest of all the roads to work together. That it is folly to talk about Wadley trying to injure Charleston or Augusta. He would not if he could, and could not if he would. If a great through business is to be established between the West, East and Europe via Charleston and Savannah, it is highly necessary that the Georgia and the Central and the South Carolina Railroads work Charleston and Savannah, it is highly necessary that the Georgia and the Central and the South Carolina Railroads work together in harmony. These roads have been dividing business for some time, but under the pooling arrangement the Central got most of it, having to carry the larger part of the freight. Under the proposed system Charleston will have fully as good a line of steamships as Savannah. Each road will continue to have its own officers for the management of its own business, but all will be under one general management. Under this system shippers at the West can direct which way freights shall go from Atlanta, which they cannot do now. It is impossible as yet to say exactly what will be done. There could be nothing settled until the meeting of the Georgia Road stockholders in May. Before any arrangement was made certain conditions must be complied with and security rivers for their certain conditions must be com

the benefit of all.

There has been a break in both Georgia and Central Railroad stocks to-day. Georgia sold this morning as high as 143 and before 12 o'clock there were sales at 135, the market closing with sales at 130. Central opened strong at 120 bid and closed at 114 with sales at 114½. It is believed, however, that the market will react to-morrow.

It is the impression here that the Richmond and Dauville combination did not get control of the Spartanburg and Ashethe benefit of all.

get control of the Spartanburg and Ashe-named as sure to take an early place in ville Railroad, and the Augusta and Knoxville Railroad bonds have appre

Knoxville Railroad bonds have appreciated in consequence of this impression.

The prevailing opinion is that the proposed triple alliance will be immediately and largely advantageous to Charleston. It has three great objects, viz: To protect the allied lines against absorptions and consolidations; to avoid cut-throat competition, and to prevent the business of the territory tributary to Georgia and South Carolina from being diverted to Norfolk and other points to the northward.

How Horses are Spolled. How quick a horse becomes dilapida

ted and demoralized after it comes that the possession of some people. It makes no difference how young or how nice they are when they get them, they all look alike in less than two years, and always have that discouraged, destroyed appearance. I have seen men who claim to have great judgment—when we look to as wise, prudent and shrewd in business—that did not seem to have any idea head a boy ten years old that was no more capable and reasonable about such things than many people, I should think he was a helpless idiot. Many seem to think that horse can endure overything, or without feed call day and bill the think that a horse can endure everything, go without feed all day and half the night, and be off on a journey on bad traveling, time after time. When they get home they put them in an old dark pit-pen, throw in a forkful of hay, the first they come to and "let them rip." They never rub or clean them, and never take any pains to protect them from cold or dampness. They overlook difficulties when in no condition to labor. How many young stylish horses have we seen all drawn out of shape and sagged down, their back six inches too low in front of the hips and a foot and a half too long. A horse needs feed regularly and often, as often as five hours at least, at reg-The new Testament will soon be scattered abroad, and people can then judge for themselves. It will, probably, be found not to differ much in style and language on the Revision we now have, but to free this from obsolete words and obscure forms of expression. No one need be afraid of these changes. It will still be the same old Bible, whatever the differences in modes of statement. Let us be thankful that we have this new help in the study of the blessed Word of God.

— Great discontent is reoprted among growers of vegetables in Columbia Counof mislightly, useless "horse flesh." But strange as it may appear, people never

the general management. It is not the team horse nor the livery horse so much as the farm horse that shows bad treatment. Some pretend that the horse has ment. Some pretend that the horse has a bad constitution or is sick. Others call it lack of vitality. I should call it a lack of common sense in the cranium of

A Political Sensation.

wall the content of t

plied with and security given for their performance. It was far better, however, for all parties that the roads should work under one sytem. It would inure to There will shortly appear in a number of leading Western and Southern journals, nominally independent, with Demoto views with prominent Democrats, looking to this change of base and designed to ing to this change of base and designed to break the news gently to the rank and file. Charles A. Dana and his New York Sun, ex-Mayor Cooper, of New York, and the World, of that city, the Butler wing of the Democracy in Massachusetts, Senator Pendleton and the Cincinnati Enquirer, a majority of the Kentucky delegation and the Louisville Courier-Journal, both Senators Hampton and Butler of South Carolina, are all named as sure to take an early place in

> of the Virginia people with him have given a great stimulus to the new party "boom," for it is recognized that a very large and probably a controlling element at the South are on the verge of rebellion against the hide-bound policy of the Bourbon Democracy, and its is felt to be wiser to join and direct this new current than to resist and be overthrown by it. than to resist and be overthrown by it. It is part of the plan that the old guard of the Democracy shall keep up an imposing front in Congress while the details of the retrent are being carried on by the subordinates in the rear, but the Democratic army is moving out of camp all the sang, and looking for a place to hide their uniforms. The name of the new and future opponents of the Republican party has not yet been born, but it is expected to be a stroke of genius and an pected to be a stroke of genius and an omen of success,—Cor. Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

GROWTH OF THE TELEPHONE.—The wonderful growth of the telephone was shown in the statement made at the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone Company in Boston on Wednesday. The company had at the beginning of the year 138 telephone exchanges in operation, with 60,873 instruments in use. There are 408 exchanges now about to open with an aggregate of 132,692 instruments. The increase of instruments also includes The increase of instruments also includes 21,000 from the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. Previous to February 20 last year 2,800 instruments had been exported. Last year the number exported reached 16,141. In the United States there are only nine cities with a poplation of over 10,000 and only one city of 15,000 without a telephone exchange. The company 10,000 and only one city of 15,000 without a telephone exchange. The company has expended considerable sums in developing its system in other cities, while in Boston alone \$130,000 have been expended. Although the management of the company turns out to be more expensive than at first supposed, the general outlook shows that the business of running these exchanges promises to be a profitable one in the immediate future. The expenditures last year were a little The expenditures last year were a little short of \$2,000,000.

- Two loving beings that had plighted — Two loving beings that had plighted their troth some 'years ago and were about to be married are separated forever. They were sitting together one evening, going on about as usual, when she observed to him rather petulantly: "Charley you don't understand anything abouthugging; you haven't got the knack of it." "Indeed," he replied in a disheartened tone; "that's very strange, for I've been practicing on two or three know the difference as long as the animal has a paunch, hair and hoofs! It is heartened tone; "that's very strange, for this. There are thousands of horses that look as well as they ever did. It is

Cotton and Corn.

The Agricultural Department of Geor-

The Agricultural Department of Georgia has been questioning the planters of that State and obtaining their answers with reference to the best fertilizers for cotton and corn. In the report of the department for 1880 a dish of valuable information, gathered in this way, it is set before the public, the cream of which may be skimmed off about as follows:

The mass of Georgia farmers, according to this report, favor the employment of compost in which stable manure and cotton seed figure, both with or without commercial fertilizers. There is also a very general expression in favor of commercial guanos and other fertilizers.

Mr. W. A. Speer, of Henry County, who cultivates soil red and thirsty, with good clay sub-soil, gives his preference to compost on account of its being more durable, and not impoverishing the land as do, in his opinion, most commercial guanos when applied alone. He composts after the following formula; 750 pounds leaf mould, 500 pounds cotton seed, 400 pounds stable manure, 300 pounds commercial guano, 50 pounds salt, applied at the rate of 650 pounds salt, applied at the rate of 650 pounds salt, applied economically, will pay, but that commerced of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically, will pay, but that accounts of the commercial fertilizers applied economically applied and the plants of the commercial fertilizers applied economically applied and the pla

an admirable fertilizer.

Mr. R. W. Everett, Polk County, about Mr. R. W. Everett, Polk County, about the middle of February each year compoststable manure and cotton seed, using equal quantities of each in alternate layers. He applies this compost without any commercial ingredient to his cotton just as he would guano, only using more to the acre. He makes this go as far as it will, and then finishes out with composition was the composition of the composition. mercial manure. His compost induces better yields than does any guano he ever Used.
Commissioner J. T. Henderson, in the

Commissioner J. T. Henderson, in the circular recently issued, advises Georgia farmers who are testing commercial fertilizers not to buy any fortilizer or chemical for compounding, unless it has both the manufactures's guranteed analysis and inspector's tag attached. Farmers are also informed, after a crop is made, if there is reason to believe that fortartilizars employed were not a series. fertertilizers employed were not as repre-sented to be, that samples fowarded to the department at Atlanta will be analyzed without charge.

Mary L. Booth, editor of Harvard College, Mary L. Booth, editor of Harper's Bazar, and the cook at the Parker House, Boston, receive the same salary—said to be \$6,000 a year.

- Postmaster-General James is said to be the happiest man in the Cabinet. He sticks close to his desk, never goes into the sea of patronage squabbling, and has already reformed several abuses of long

already reformed several abuses of long standing.

— In Minnezota snow has falten to the depth of thirteen feet since the first day of November. Fortunately a good deal of it has been blown away by blizzards. There is a chance for four or five feet more of the article during April.

— The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nashville in May, will perhaps elect four new Bishops. The Richmond State says: Among the names most prominently mentioned for the four places are those

Among the names most prominently rientioned for the four places are those of Rev. Dr. John C. Granbery, Professor of Vanderbilt University, and for some years pastor of Centenary Church, in this city; Rev. Dr. Articus G. Hagood, of Macon, Ga., editor of the Western Methodist, and President of Emory College; Rev. Dr. A. W. Wilson, of the Baltimore Conference, but who is now Missionary Segretary of the Methodist Church South. It is generally believed by prominent Methodists that Dr. Hagood will be elected on the first baltos.

— The secretary of the treasury has

- The secretary of the treasury has received a petition from the hoop iron received a petition from the hoop iron manufacturers throughout the United States relating to the deplorable condition of the hoop iron and cotton tie man-ufacturers, in which it is stated that rolling mills which employed thousands of operatives directly and indirectly are at a stand-still, from being unable to come. stand-still, from being unable to com-pete with foreign manufacturers for a supply of their products in American markets. This stagnation, the petitioners maintain, has reference mainly to the manufacture of cotton ties, for which year after year there is an income. year after year there is an increasing de-mand in the United States, but which the ron workers of this country cannot sup-

- A thousand Canadians are locating

county seat, has three or four hundred inhabitants, Mineral Springs about five or six hundred and Nashville about two hundred. About 150,000 acres of United States and State land is yet subject to homestead settlement, the Center Point

News says.

— A New York letter says: Conkling's friends have had a serious "set-back" in a leading editorial in the Chicago Tribune of Tuesday, which goes to show that if the Senator from New York is that if the Senator from New York is that if the Senator from New York is resolved upon a rupture with the President, because the latter will not submit to his dictation, the West, at all hazards, will stand by the Executive.

— It is reported that the sudden calling together of the British Cabinet last Monday was caused by the receipt of news of a disquieting character from Ireland. Details are lacking, but it is reported that insurrectionary outbreaks

ported that insurrectionary outbreaks are looked for. Mr. Parnell's two visits to Paris are regarded as inexplicable— the government not having been able to discover any sufficient ground for them.

— There seems little reason to doubt
that Russia and Germany are seriously

meditating a scheme to secure concerted action on the part of the European Governments for the apprehension of political assassins and malefactors. The Russian ambassadors at the principal foreign courts have all been summoned to St. Petersburg to receive instructions, it is said, to lay the matter before the governments to which they are accredited.

— A singular case was before a Mississippi court a few days ago. A planter decided to plant his lands in grass seed and raise stock instead of cotton. His neighbors, who all stick to cotton, applied to the court for an injunction to restrain the planter from sowing grass seed, on the ground that grass will not confine it-self to the land of the planter of it, but spreads over surrounding plantations and unfits the ground for cotton. The in-

junction was granted.

— It is whispered that the Grant element have determined, if they are unable to foist Gen. Grant upon the Republicans as its candidate in 1884, to bring forward Robert Lincoln, and endeavor to push him through by the light of the halo which surrounds the name of his father. The anti-Grant element has some inkling

The anti-Grant element has some inkling of this, and it is surmised that effects may be made to bring about a condition of circumstances which will force his retirement from the Cabinet.

— The people on the line of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, between Momphis, Tenn., and Grenada, Miss., are indignant over the removal of Robert H. Matthews, a youth of seventeen, from his position of Route Agent on the above named road. Thorough competency, efficiency and close attention to his duties. named road. Thorough competency, efficiency and close attention to his daties did not weigh in his favor, against the fact that he was the son of a Democrat. Pobert could not vote, but the Democratic vote of his father stirred the ire of the powers that be; hence the son's re-

— After a brief run through the South, Mr. Jay Gould returns with the conviction that a better day is dawning for that section, in a business sense. "The old South," he says, "seems to me to be actually 'turning its face towards the rising sun,' not in any political sense, but in its new and visible appreciation of industry economy and enterprise. That lion workers of this country cannot supply because of the competition of English manufacturers who can undersell them in consequence of existing rulings of the treasury department as to rates of duty. These rulings, the signers of the petition believe, if persisted in, will utterly destroy, as it has already seriously affected, this important branch of the iron industry of the United States.

South," he says, "seems to me to be actually 'turning its face towards the catually 'turni